



HALMATURUS BRACHYURUS.

Howell and H. C. Richter, del. et lith.

Hallman & Weller, Imp.

HALMATURUS BRACHYURUS.

Short-tailed Wallaby.

Kangurus brachyurus, Quoy et Gaim. Voy. de l'Astrolabe, Zoologie, tom. i. p. 114. pl. 19.

Halmaturus (Thylogale) brevicaudatus, Gray, List of Mamm. in Coll. Brit. Mus. p. 90.

Macropus (Halmaturus) brachyurus, Waterh. Nat. Hist. of Mamm. vol. i. p. 162.

Bañ-gup, Aborigines around Perth in Western Australia.

Quák-a, Aborigines of King George's Sound.

BEFORE my visit to Australia, this animal was extremely rare in the collections of Europe; indeed the example in the Paris Museum was the only one then known. The specimen alluded to was said to have been picked up dead at King George's Sound, and there also my specimens were procured. Even now it is still a rare animal, those examples introduced by myself being, so far as I am aware, all that have been transmitted to Europe.

In his notes respecting this species, Mr. Gilbert states that besides meeting with it at King George's Sound, he found it abundant in all the swampy tracts which skirt nearly the whole of Western Australia at a short distance from the sea, and that at Augusta, where its native name, *Quák-a*, is the same as at King George's Sound, it inhabits the thickets and is destroyed in great numbers at the close of the season by the natives, who, after firing the bush, place themselves in a clear space and spear them as they attempt to escape from the fire: it is also caught by the settlers with springs placed in their little covered runs beneath the scrub. Mr. Gilbert adds, that he had not heard of its being killed to the eastward of the Darling range.

Mr. Waterhouse has given the relative admeasurements of the Paris specimen, and of an example in the British Museum which had been procured by Mr. Gilbert; the latter is considerably smaller than the former; but I have since received a specimen from the same locality which considerably exceeds both in size, its admeasurements being as follows:—

Length from the nose to the root of the tail . . .	1 foot 10 inches.
„ of the tail	10 „
„ „ tarsus, toes, and nails	4½ „
„ „ ear	1½ „

This animal differs from all the other *Halmaturi* in its short bluff head, diminutive ears, and extremely short tail; it is also clothed, especially about the face, with thick, stiff, and wiry hairs; which, combined with the general character of the fur, would lead to the inference that it resorts to more humid and secluded situations than those frequented by the other members of the genus.

The short and rounded ears, which are much hidden by the long fur of the head, are well clothed with hairs, those on the inner side being yellow, while externally they are of the reddish-brown tint which pervades the head and back of the neck, but which is somewhat brighter in the region of the ears; the hairs of the back are grey next the skin, broadly annulated with yellow towards the point, and black at the extremity; the back is also beset with numerous long, interspersed, almost entirely black hairs, which, being most plentiful in the middle of the back, give that part a deeper hue; the hairs of the sides of the body are similar, but the yellow portion is paler and the tips are brownish; on the under surface the hairs are grey next the skin, with a pale yellow external tint; feet deep brown; tail sparingly clothed with small stiff hairs, between which rings of small blackish scales are very perceptible.

Of this rare species I have given two illustrations; one representing the entire animal, much reduced, and the other, the head, tail, and foot, of the natural size.



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Illustrated by H. Richter, del. et lith.

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HALMATURUS BRACHYURUS.

Short-tailed Wallaby.

HEAD, ARMS, HIND FOOT, AND TAIL, OF THE SIZE OF NATURE.

THE most remarkable feature in the zoology of Australia is, undoubtedly, the great number of the Kangaroos, and the diversity of their characters, some being conspicuous for their great size, others for their banded or crescentic markings, and others again for their sombre hues and their diminutive sizes. Of that section of the family to which the generic appellation of *Halmaturus* has been assigned, the Short-tailed Wallaby is the smallest. Its nearest ally is the *H. Billardieri*, to which it assimilates not only in the shortness of its ears and the shaggy character of its fur, but in its still more sombre hues, which latter feature indicates that it dwells among grassy and dense herbage, in swampy and humid situations.

The *H. brachyurus* is a native of Western Australia, the *H. Thetidis* of New South Wales, and the *H. Billardieri* of islands of Tasmania and Bass's Straits; and thus we find these little Wallabys distributed along the whole of the south coast, from east to west. The exact localities frequented by these animals will be found in the pages accompanying the entire representations of each of them.